



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 3.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1838.

NO. 48.

THE MISSISKOU STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN, Printer,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

TRIUMPHAL SONG.

BY W. E. HAWLEY.

Pour forth the song of Triumph,
For a ray of light hath come,
Like the gleam of infant morning
On a night of death and gloom?
Send forth the song of triumph,
For the just, the wise, the brave,
Till it echo in our stormy sky,
And o'er the frozen wave.

Raise high the song of triumph,
Where Quebec in glory stands—
Where our eastern hills look proudly down
On hostile border lands!
Sons of the mountain, speed the shout
Through every fertile glen,
Till every rock and hoary peak
Sends back the shout again.

Ho, for the song of triumph,
From where Ontario raves,
Among her thousand rocky isles,
To Huron's emerald waves!
Ho, hearts of oak! the Chief ye love
Rules o'er you once again!
Fling to your foes across the wave
Our proud triumphal train!

Pour forth the song of triumph,
For the evil bird of war
Hath spread his gory pinions
For some fated land afar!
The dove is hovering o'er our homes—
O may she nestle long
Around our hearths, within our hearts—
Pour forth the joyous song!
February 24, 1838.

UNITED STATES.

We submit to our readers the following observations in the House of Representatives, upon the Canada bill.

Friday, Feb. 16.

Mr. FILLMORE, of New York, presumed that this bill owed its introduction to the House to the late occurrences upon the Canada frontier. He had looked for a report as a basis of the bill, but in vain.

The constituents of no representative upon that floor could have a deeper interest in preserving peace upon that border than those whom it was his duty to represent. But he hoped that, at the same time, he should never be insensible to the rights of his constituents, which he considered as inherent and inalienable. What, he would ask, was proposed by the first section of this bill? It proposes to give summary and discretionary power of arrest and detention to a long list of Government officers, and to whomsoever besides the Executive should see fit to entrust with those special powers. For it was not proposed by this bill to confine those powers to the legal officers alone, but they were to be conferred, at the discretion of the President of the United States, upon any individual or individuals. And against whom was this most extraordinary enactment to be made? Against aliens, against those who came into this from another country, to hold public meetings, and otherwise to excite & seduce the citizens of this government, to purchase arms to put in their hands, & to lead them into the broils and insurrections of a foreign nation? No, sir, (said Mr. Fillmore,) these things are unprovided against; they are suffered to go on, though the cause in themselves, of all this difficulty. The law does not reach them; they may hold their meetings, purchase and carry away arms, and do every thing else they please to carry on the rebellion, while the force of this bill is directed against the citizens of the United States. It is made a prominent feature of the measure that the property to be seized according to its provisions shall be that of a citizen of the United States. Had the author of the Bill duly taken into consideration the causes which induced the President of the United States to recommend the adoption of measures for the regulation of the northern frontier, he would not have restricted its application in this manner. Citizens of the United States are not they who are chiefly engaged in this excitement; such are not the principal agitators in the business; but, on the contrary, they are aliens, who have fled to these shores to excite and agitate, to purchase arms and munitions of war, and to promote and carry on the rebellion.

Why, then, should this power be given to a few officers of the Government, and to what individuals sever the Executive may deem it expedient to entrust it? Is not such a grant of power extraordinary? Is it not a new and unprecedented extension of penal authority? The endowment of individuals with a discretionary and irresponsible power, the subjects of the exercise of which are to have no appeal, or judicial investigation? in which there is no provision for the taking of testimony, even to satisfy the officer himself that his suspicions are well based? the only evidence of proceeding under which is mere report, floating rumor, or the personal inspection of the officer himself? Is this the mode of administering penal law of this land? On the contrary, he must consider it a gross & unwarrantable innovation on the jurisprudence of the country, and one not to be sanctioned by the deliberate action of the representatives of the people.

Suppose that an officer thus empowered should act by mistake, in any case; suppose that he should wrongly detain and hold to give sureties any of the citizens of the country who are innocent of any design to violate the neutrality subsisting between the two Governments; is there any mode of relief or of reparation provided for the sufferers by such wrong doing, in this bill? Not at all.

The proposition contained in the bill, to require the giving of bonds in the cases supposed, would be entirely nugatory in practice. There had not been a single day, since the troubles commenced on that frontier, when, had such bonds been required, they could not be obtained at a moment's warning, and to any amount. This was no net to take those who wished to go over the line into Canada, although it might, doubtless, be used tyrannically and arbitrarily to impede the business of the unoffending American citizen; and that, too, without affording him any appeal at the time, or the least remedy afterwards.

Mr. Fillmore contended that it was not from the want of proper enactments already in force, but from the want of the proper execution of the laws in existence, that the difficulties in restoring and keeping the peace on the Northern frontier, have arisen. The law of 1818 was sufficient for this purpose, if duly and properly enforced.

Mr. F. then directed the attention of the House, especially, to the sixth section of the bill under consideration. This section gives to the President of the United States in certain cases, the whole direction, at his discretion, the entire force of the Army & Navy of the United States, to be wielded by his single hand, as he sees fit. An extraordinary power, indeed, to be conferred upon a single individual! How much confidence soever the members of the House might be willing to place in the President of the United States, he could not believe that they would extend that confidence quite so far as this. What was this proposition? A severe blow to the Constitution itself? empowering the President of the United States, at his discretion, to call out and to wield your armies; your whole land and naval force. Was ever such an unlimited power before granted to the Executive? Was there ever before such complete and irresponsible discretion entrusted to an individual by any free government? Is not the very essence of a tyrannical government, the power of acting, with the force of the Army and Navy, against the people of the country, upon mere reports, idle rumors, and vague suspicions? The power of executing his own individual judgment, as he pleases, and without any remedy or appeal on the part of the citizen?

Mr. F. would earnestly and seriously appeal to every lover of freedom, every cherisher of liberty, upon that floor, to consider and weigh well these suggestions; and then to say, if they would give to the Executive branch of this government a power so tremendous, a discretion so liable to abuse? No man was more ready, he averred, to give to the Executive all the powers necessary to preserve peace, which were consistent with the Constitution and the laws. But he was not so afraid of the cry of war as to be induced to give up the rights of the free citizens of the Republic into the hands and to the mere volition and discretion of an individual.

UPPER CANADA.

Cornwall, Feb. 22.—Two companies of the Volunteers, for some time stationed in this town, took their departure to-day for Ganouque. They carry with them (Officers and men) the good wishes of the people of Cornwall.

One company of the 1st Royals arrived in town at 3 o'clock to-day with fifteen Artillery men, on their way from Montreal to Kingston.—*Observer.*

Kingston, Feb. 24.—Yesterday, it was ascertained that the enemy had quitted the small island opposite Ganouque, and returned to French creek. A prisoner, taken on the island, was brought to town, and underwent an examination in the Garrison. We learn that he deposes to the enemy being in number 1000, and that the invasion of Canada was postponed in consequence of McKenzie's not having fulfilled his engagements. A quantity of old iron to the amount of nearly a ton, and consisting of every kind of broken implement, to be used as grape shot, was left behind on the island and taken possession of by the British. A specimen of the shot was brought to town in Col. Bonnycastle's sleigh. There seems to be considerable doubt whether or not Van Rensselaer is with the enemy, but no doubt exists, as to very few Canadians being in the gang. The honor and glory of the enterprise are engrossed solely by American citizens. *Vive la republique!* the only free country on the surface of the globe, where liberty is crammed down one's throat, whether one likes it or not.

Something else.—A sleigh load of prisoners was brought into town from Richmond last night. It would appear that some disaffected people in the county of Hastings on Thursday night, made preparations to assist the 'enemy,' and came down towards Kingston in numbers, but learning that the attack had not taken place, they were going 'back again,' as Sawney says; when some suspicion being excited, the last sleigh was stopped, arms and ammunition discovered in it, the party made prisoners and brought to town. Pursuit was instantly made after the 'other sleighs,' and we hear that they also were captured. This looks like rebellion!

Van Rensselaer must possess the power of ubiquity. The western papers state him to be in the vicinity of Detroit, organizing a plan of invasion with Dr. Duncombe; while the eastern journals represent him as co-operating with McKenzie, in & about French creek.

Two of the Rebels from Navy Island, were conveyed through this town on Monday last, on their way to Toronto, pinioned and well guarded. They had surrendered themselves after the evacuation of Navy Island. They appeared very communicative, and no doubt will make such disclosures as will astonish our neighbours on the other side.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

SPECIMEN OF PATRIOT CORRESPONDENCE

'When rogues, &c.'

The following letter from Mackenzie to the Editor of the Watertown Jeffersonian, appears in the Jeffersonian, of the 22d inst.

To the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

Dear Sir,—Allow me the use of your columns to state, with reference to the extract you published from a letter of mine last week, that I have neither seen nor corresponded with Mr. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, in his recent movements on this frontier, but have earnestly and invariably urged my friends to withdraw all confidence from him in matters connected with Canada. As to his generalship I do not pretend to judge of its merits. Others will do that.

Yours very respectfully,

W. L. MACKENZIE.

Watertown, 22d February, 1838.—*Albany D. Advertiser.*

MESSRS. EDITORS.—It was my intention to have prepared a statement in full, for your next paper, of the late transactions of the Patriot army of Upper Canada, but find it will take more time than I anticipated and that I cannot get it ready in season. As such a statement has become absolutely necessary, however, in order to protect my good name from the malign aspersions of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, I trust you will afford me the space in your columns now to ask my fellow countrymen to suspend their opinion of me for a short period. In that case, I pledge myself to bring forward facts enough to prove the sudden abandonment of the late expedition in the North, to be chargeable to no one but to the said W. L. Mackenzie. He must stand forth in the true, but unenviable light, of a cruel, reckless, selfish madman, and as the greatest curse of the cause he pretends to espouse.

It is true as he states through the Watertown Jeffersonian, that I have again thrown up my commission of Commander in Chief. My determination this time, is, to assist no farther in the cause, so long as he is in any way connected with it; and my parting advice to those from either side of the boundary line, who have labored with me so long, and so faithfully, is, turn the meddling craven out of your ranks, until that is done, you need not even hope for success.

RENS' VAN RENSSELAER,
Late Commander, &c. &c.
Syracuse, Feb. 27, 1838.

LOWER CANAD.

In the absence of news from England, the following observations on Canada affairs from the *GLOBE*, a leading Ministerial Journal, of the 26th Dec. may be read with interest:

'It is pretended that the cause of the

Lower Canadian malcontents is that of the British constitution, against which Ministers have 'raised their flag.' To expose this wilful or ignorant falsehood may be of service. Does the British constitution make the British Empire a loose federation of several states, like that of the American Union? Does the British constitution recognize, either at home or in the colonies, assemblies co-ordinate, co-extensive in powers with the Imperial Parliament? Then let Ireland at once have that separate legislature to which her popular representatives waive or postpone her claims. Let every dependency of the British Empire start forth wholly self-governed—defended, to be sure, by our arms on occasions of danger...enriched by our establishments, improved by our subsidies—acknowledging the benefits derived by our aid, but acknowledging none of the obligations on their part inseparably incident to colonial connexion. Let us close the map of our dominion beyond our insular ocean wall. But the principle of *every man his own ruler everywhere*, proclaimed by a certain knot of politicians, whom some consider as anarchists—and we confess that we partake the opinion. To avoid mistakes, we mean such politicians as Roebuck, Molesworth and Company. They are right in asserting absolute self-government for a colonial populace: no matter how detrimental to the interests of our subjects abroad; since absolute self-government is what they assert for a home populace; no matter how destructive to the social order existing here.

They are right, for their own purposes, in employing Lower Canadian tumult to accelerate, as they hope the advent of English democracy. On no principles, however, excepting those which dissolve empires can a case be made out for the Transatlantic protégés of our pure democrats. They have demanded rights which are *wrong* to our own people and government. They have demanded that *one* local assembly (or two, to be of similar fabric,) which owes its existence solely to an act of our parliament, as does their whole constitution, which they invoke and infringe—shall have at its disposal not only all power in the colony, but all *property* of the British people and crown in that colony! Suppose an act of parliament should cede to Ireland the repeal of the union. Suppose it should couple that cession with the establishment of two such bodies as the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Lower Canada. Suppose on the strength of that constitution...that *charte octroyée*...subordinate as by its very nature and origin it must be, to the power which conceded it...the Irish people, after having accepted and used it for a course of years, should not only declare that their second chamber did not work well which might be, or might not be, the case...should not only declare, in the true time of King Ernest, that unless the Legislative Council were *erloschen*, or radicalised, the functions of government amongst them should go on no longer—but should further declare, that unless every inch of property of the British crown, of the British people amongst them, were ceded to their absolute pleasure—the bonds of their allegiance should be straightway broken and the extremities resorted to which we now witness in Lower Canada...what could possibly be the answer of England to claims of such arrogance? That their fellow subjects were deluded...that they were blind fools, & their instigators something worse. We sincerely beg the pardon of the people of Ireland for having, even in supposition, used their name so injuriously. The comparison has been forced upon us by those who have stated the case of Lower Canada as parallel with that of Ireland. It would have been parallel, only had it been such as we have above stated. We throw back the charge of violation of the constitution of Lower Canada, distinctly and emphatically, on those who have brought it. That constitution was violated when one of the bodies assembled under it assumed the right to destroy its other parts and powers.—That constitution was violated when this factious body assumed the right to rob the British Crown and people of all they possessed, whether of property or authority, in a territory they had well won.

'Despatches have been received this morning at the Horse Guards, from Sir John Colborne, dated Monday, Nov. 29, and give particulars of the military operations down to that date. They fully confirm the former accounts of col. Withersall's complete success at St. Charles, and as fully disprove the story that he was attacked by a large body of insurgents on his return to Montreal. It is true, we believe, that a body of armed peasantry, with two wretched guns, mounted on carts, made their appearance in his vicinity on his return, and that a few shots were exchanged with the loss to the insurgents of two men, who then fled in confusion.

The total loss mentioned by col. Withersall was as previously stated, 3 killed, 1 sergeant and two privates, and 13 wounded. The failure of the attack on St. Denis appears to have arisen in the exhausted state of the troops, owing to a long march and the state of the weather, which induced col. Hughes to retire to Sorel, after they had been engaged for several hours, during which they sustained a severe fire from the houses in the village, many of which were taken by a detachment of the 32d, under captain Markham, who was severely but not dangerously wounded. The total loss of the detachment under col. Hughes was 1 sergeant and 5 privates killed; 1 officer and 9 privates wounded, and 6 privates missing.'



Province of J. COLBORNE.

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and Administrator of the Government of the said Provinces of Lower Canada.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by certain Letters Patent bearing date at Westminster, the first day of July, in the sixth year of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, our said late Lord William the Fourth, did constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford to be Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the province of Upper Canada, and in and over the province of Lower Canada respectively.

And, whereas, in and by the said Letters Patent, it is provided that in the case of the death or of the absence of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford out of the said province of Lower Canada, in either of such cases, all, and singular, the powers and authorities granted to the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, should be given and granted to the Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, of such provinces respectively, or, of either of them as the case might be, or, in the absence of any such Lieutenant Governor, to such person or persons as might, by warrant under the Sign Manual, be authorised and appointed to be the Administrator of the Government of the said provinces, or either of them, such powers and authorities to be by him, or them, executed and enjoyed during the Royal pleasure, but if, upon the death or absence of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford out of the said provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, or either of them, no person should be upon the place commissioned and appointed to administer the Government of the said provinces, until the return of the said Archibald Earl of Gosford from any such absence, or until the Royal pleasure could be further made known, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of the Forces within the said provinces of Upper Canada or Lower Canada as the case may be, should take upon him the Administration of the Government thereof, and should execute in the said provinces respectively, the said commission and the instructions therein mentioned, and the several powers and authorities therein contained, in the same manner and to all intents and purposes as other the captain General and Governor in chief should or ought to do.

And, whereas, by reason of the absence of his Excellency the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, from and out of the said provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada; and under and by virtue of the above provision in the said Letters Patent contained, the Administration of the civil Government of her Majesty's province of Lower Canada, hath devolved upon me the said Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne, being the Senior Officer commanding her Majesty's Forces within the said provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, with all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent, vested in the said Archibald Earl of Gosford; I have, therefore, with the advice of her Majesty's Executive council of this province, thought fit to issue this proclamation, to make known the same; and I do hereby require and command that all and singular her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the

said province do continue in the due execution of their several and respective Offices, Places and Employments; and that her Majesty's loving subjects, and others whom it may concern, do take notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.



Province of Lower Canada. J. COLBORNE.

By His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and Administrator of the Government of the said province of Lower Canada.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, his Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Captain General and Governor in chief, in and over the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, did, by Royal commission, dated at the castle of St. Lewis, the 5th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, authorize and command me, as Lieutenant General commanding her Majesty's Forces in this province to execute Martial Law in the District of Montreal, and to arrest and punish all persons acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the conspiracy and rebellion which then existed, within the said District of Montreal, and which had broken out into the most daring and violent attacks upon her Majesty's Forces, according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to me should seem right and expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels, in the said District. And, whereas, his Excellency the Governor in chief hath not in anywise cancelled or recalled the orders and authority so by him to me given in that behalf. And, whereas, although the said conspiracy and rebellion have been put down, and peace hath been apparently restored, yet the public safety requires, that Law Martial should still be exercised, in the same manner and to the same extent as his Excellency the Governor in chief hath authorized and commanded me to exercise the same. Now, therefore, I have thought fit by and with the consent of her Majesty's Executive council of this province, to issue this proclamation, to the end that it be made manifest, that I shall arrest and punish, and cause to be arrested and punished, all persons who have been anywise acting, aiding, and assisting in the said conspiracy and rebellion, or who may be anywise acting, aiding, or assisting in any other conspiracy and rebellion, within the said District of Montreal, according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to me shall seem right and expedient, for the punishment of all rebels in the said District.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Government House, in the city of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, the twenty seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, and in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,
D. DALY,
Secretary of the Province.

DINNER BY THE QUEBEC ROYAL VOLUNTEERS.

Last night the officers of the Quebec Royal Volunteers gave a dinner at Mr. Schlep's, St. Lewis street. Lieutenant Colonel Baird, 66th Regiment, Major Ruxton, 34th, Dr. Skeay, Majors Sewell and Temple, the heads of several departments, civil and military, and several officers of the garrison were present as guests. Major William Hale presided, and Captain John Dyde, acted as Vice-President, in the absence of the senior Captain, (A. Campbell,) who was prevented from attending by a late family bereavement. After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were given from the Chair:—The Queen—God bless her!—(With all the honours.)—Band—'God save the Queen.'

His Excellency Sir John Colborne and the British Forces serving in Canada—(Three times three and one cheer more.)—Band—'Hearts of Oak.'

Major Hale in announcing the next toast said that he was sure it would be drunk with a bumper. It was sufficient to mention

the name of Sir Francis Bond Head and the Militia of Upper Canada to ensure it a hearty welcome. (Great cheering.) Every loyal subject of Her Majesty owed a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Francis and the gallant Militia, who had turned out to a man to their everlasting honour and 'nipped rebellion in the bud.' He would therefore propose—

Sir Francis Bond Head and the Militia of Upper Canada.—(Four times four.)—Band—'Britons strike home.'

Colonel Baird and those gentlemen who have honoured us this evening as guests. (Three times three.)—Song—'The Fine old English gentleman.'

Col. Baird, in a suitable speech, returned thanks.

By the Vice President—Colonel Wright and the Garrison of Quebec.—(Three times three.)—Grand March.

By the President—Major Sewell and the Quebec Light Infantry.—(Three times three.)—Band, 'Rule Britannia.'

Major Sewell, on behalf of the corps and himself, returned thanks.

By Captain McKillop—The memory of Lieutenant Weir.—(In silence.)—Band—'The muffled drum.'

By Colonel Kirby—captains Lindsay, Bowen, and M'Cord, and the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery. Colonel Kirby passed a high eulogium on the discipline and appearance of these companies, on proposing the toast, which was drunk with all the honours.

A number of other volunteer toasts followed in rapid succession. Among them—Colonel Wetherall and the heroes of St. Charles; Colonel Kirby and the Royal Artillery; Colonel Baird and the 66th Regiment; Colonel Grierson and the 15th; Major Ruxton and the 34th; Sir John Harvey and the Militia of New Brunswick; and the different volunteer corps serving throughout the province.

The company separated at an early hour, highly delighted with the manner in which the whole went off. The utmost hilarity and good feeling prevailed, several good songs were sung during the evening, and the arrangements reflected great credit on Mr. Schlep and the officers of the Quebec Royal Volunteers.

The dinner was *recherche*, and elegantly served up; and ample justice was done to the excellent wines, which were liberally provided. The fine Band of the 66th Regiment were in attendance, and played some of those beautiful airs for which it is so distinguished.

ADDRESS TO ANDREW STUART, Esquire.

A special general meeting of the Loyal Victoria Club, called in conformity with a requisition addressed to the chairman, was held on Thursday evening at the Albion Hotel. The object of the meeting was the consideration of the expediency of presenting an Address, from the L.V.C., to Andrew Stuart, Esq. on his departure from Quebec in fulfilment of the duties undertaken by him as Agent in Great Britain, to represent the wishes and sentiments of the Constitutional Association and the inhabitants of Quebec generally, desirous of bringing about a re-union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This meeting of the L.V.C. club was very respectably attended, and the greatest unanimity prevailed in declaring that an Address should be presented to Andrew Stuart.

The chairman in the course of his observations detailing the objects of the meeting, passed an eloquent encomium on Mr. Stuart, so justly merited by the long tried services and consistent conduct of that gentleman during a public life in Lower Canada of above a quarter of a century; respected for his uncompromising integrity and admired for his profound talent, Mr. Stuart, during that long course of time, has been the political idol of the constitutionalists, and has invariably commanded respect from those who pursued a diametrically opposite line of conduct in public affairs.—The following resolutions were then passed by acclamation:—

1st.—That the Loyal Victoria Club has learned with gratitude that the worthy representative of the Upper Town of Quebec, ANDREW STUART, Esq., is about to proceed to Great Britain for the purpose of watching over the rights of the British and Irish inhabitants of this province, and of devoting his great talents and experience to their service.

2d.—That it is the duty of the Loyal Victoria Club, under those circumstances to testify to A. Stuart, Esq., its gratitude for the great sacrifices about to be made by that gentleman, in leaving his family and professional occupations, solely for the benefit, and at the request of the British and Irish inhabitants of Quebec.

3d.—That an Address be presented to A. Stuart, Esq. previous to his departure, expressing those feelings of the L.V.C. club.

4th.—That a committee of five, with the chairman, be now nominated to prepare such Address.

5th.—That the said Address be presented to A. Stuart, Esq. on behalf of the L.V.C. club, by the chairman and committee now appointed.

The chairman then adjourned the meeting.

The committee named in the 4th resolution, above, having fulfilled the duty imposed on it in preparing the Address, waited upon Andrew Stuart, Esq. this day, at 10 A. M.

The following are the Address and the Answer returned thereto by Mr. Stuart:

To Andrew Stuart, Esq. M. P. P., &c.

SIR,—On the eve of your departure for England, to lay before her Majesty's Government the unanimous desires of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, We, on behalf of the 'Loyal Victoria Club' beg leave to tender to you our heartfelt thanks for the readiness with which you have obeyed the call of so numerous a body of your fellow citizens.

To approach you with the language of adulation would be foreign alike to our nature and to your own delicacy of feeling. We confine ourselves to the simple expression of our respect for the talents, integrity and independence which you have manifested during your whole public career. These high qualifications which have gained for you the unbounded confidence of your constituents, who have so frequently chosen you as their representative in Parliament, pre-eminently qualify you for the mission you have undertaken, and encourage us in our just expectations of success.

We have long witnessed your untiring zeal in the Assembly for the general welfare of the Province and your exertions to overcome the prejudices of a faction which has at length plunged this fair portion of the British empire into a state of anarchy and rebellion.

In leaving this province you carry with you our best wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage to old England, for a successful termination to your mission, and for a happy return to your family and friends, with perfect enjoyment of health.

Quebec, 24th February, 1838.

Gentlemen,—I return you my unfeigned thanks for this expression of your good opinion and for your kind wishes towards me. The present epoch in the public affairs of this province is indeed an important one. I cannot flatter myself that I shall bring to the subject the ability which its importance calls for and which your friendship attributes to me, all that I can promise with confidence is that neither zeal nor industry shall be wanting in the fulfilment of the trust with which I have been honored.

From the Montreal Herald.

The intelligence from Upper Canada continues to be of an exciting nature. The Toronto Guardian of the 28th ult. states that about 1,500 American vagabonds were collected on the River St. Clair, nearly opposite Port Sarnia, and an attack was daily expected by a force of about 700 loyalists who are waiting to receive them. The hon. A. N. McNab, Speaker of the House of Assembly of U.C. has been appointed to proceed to England to represent the affairs of the province to her Majesty's Government.—We trust he will receive some distinguished mark of approbation of his Sovereign, whose enemies in the Province he has so nobly crushed. The following is from Saturday's Gazette.

Despatches have been received to day from the hon. Colonel Maitland, commanding at Amherstburgh, enclosing a report from Major Townshend, of the dispersion, by the force detached, under his command, from the garrison of Amherstburgh, of a piratical band assembled at Fighting Island, near that place. Major Townshend's force consisted of Captain Browne's company of the 32d, a company of the 83d, under Lieut. Kelsall, a detachment of Royal Artillery under Captain Glasgow, and a body of Militia. Captain Glasgow soon opened a fire that greatly discomposed the rebels, but relying upon the ice being too weak to bear the troops, they were not inclined to abandon their position, till they saw the company of the 32d advancing to attack the Island. They then took to flight, leaving their cannon, muskets, (mostly all new, stolen, probably, from American arsenals,) and provisions. The highest praise is given by Major Townshend, to the Militia, for the effectual assistance rendered by them on the occasion.

We have received a slip of the Niagara Reporter extra, which we subjoin. It is dated Monday evening 10 o'clock, but no mention is made of it, in the Toronto Guardian of Wednesday, which may arise from its being printed on Tuesday evening.

Reporter Office, Monday Evening, 10 o'clock, P. M.

MOST IMPORTANT.

We have positive information that there is a plan of invasion matured on the opposite side of the Niagara river. Three hundred sleighs were in Buffalo yesterday for the purpose of transporting men, arms and ammunition across the ice to this province, for the purpose of rescuing the prisoners at Toronto. Our informant does not know, of his own knowledge, that they have actually crossed, but such is the general impression on the other side. Their plan was to cross the lake on the ice yesterday from about five miles above Buffalo, to beat Hamilton to-day and Toronto to-morrow. Another part of the plan was to send a detachment to the Short Hills, where a large body of rebels were in secret preparation to join them. They were then to march down and attack Niagara. We are not positively assured how much of their plan has been executed; but there is no possible doubt that some such plan has been matured, and the attempt is certainly to be made in a few days, to take possession of Toronto and Niagara. The recent movement opposite Kingston belonged to the same plot, and was intended as a feint to cause the withdrawal of the troops from Toronto.

In corroboration of what we have stated, it is beyond all question that twelve wagon loads of small arms passed through Lockport about three weeks ago, ostensibly for the use of soldiers at Fort Niagara, but really for that of the invading army. Six pieces of artillery also were taken through the same place, and for the same purpose, on Tuesday last. It is certain that the latter were taken to Buffalo, having been covered up with hay, in order to deceive the authorities, no difficult matter, by the bye. A number of persons left Lockport yesterday to witness the landing of the 'patriots,' expecting that an attack was to be made on Fort Erie. General Scott has returned by express to the frontier.

We learn, from another source, that official information from Buffalo was received yesterday at Fort Erie, that about one hundred and sixty sleighs with armed men, had left that place, that fifty of them and two field pieces had been intercepted by the authorities, and that the remainder had crossed to point Abino. Colonel Kirby immediately mounted his horse to ascertain the fact personally, as the usual despatches from that post had not been received. The latest information from Fort Erie brings no intelligence of Colonel Kirby's return.

We have thought it our duty to lay these particulars before our readers immediately, as we have no doubt of the respectability of the source from which we derived them. It is well to be prepared for the worst. A successful attack on Toronto is, of course, out of the question.

Niagara, February 26, 1838.

The following is the Official summary of the results of the late concerted movements along our frontier, on the Richelieu, at Kingston, and along the Niagara & Western Districts:—

Government House,
Montreal, March 5, 1838.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Excellency Sir John Colborne, to transmit to you, for the information of the district of Montreal, the accompanying statement of the different attacks made lately by bands of rebels and brigands, on several points of the frontier of Upper and Lower Canada. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. ROWAN,
Civil Secretary.
The clerks of the Peace, Montreal.

Six or seven hundred of the rebels who quitted the province in Dec., and had for some weeks been cantoned at Champlain, Chazy, and Plattsburgh, were observed on the 25th and 26th ultimo, to be actively employed in concentrating and equipping for a movement toward the frontier, having been supplied with arms by their partisans in the States of New York and Vermont, taken, it is said, from the Arsenal in Elizabethtown. They crossed Lake Champlain, accompanied by a numerous train of sleighs with fifteen hundred stand of arms, ammunition, and three field pieces proceeded to Alburg in Vermont, and entered the province on the 20th, halting at Week's house, about a mile from the frontier line.

The rebels were chiefly *Habitans* from L'Acadie and Laprairie, commanded by Dr. Robert Nelson and Cote, of Napierville. As soon as it was known where they had crossed the frontier the Missisquoi Volunteers assembled in their flank, but were directed by Colonel Ward, Inspecting Field Officer, to delay their attack till the arrival of the Queen's troops, under the command of Colonel Booth, from Henryville. The rebels and brigands re-passed the frontier early on the 1st inst. and surrendered their arms ammunition and equipment to General Wool, of the United States Army, who had pursued them from Plattsburgh.

Nelson and Cote were arrested and delivered over to the civil authorities of the United States. This incursion of the rebels appears to have been made in combination with similar attempts to disturb the tranquility of these Provinces, by the brigands from Watertown, Ogdensburg, Morristown, Buffalo, in the State of New York, and from Detroit in Michigan.

On the 21st and 22d ultimo, Gananoque and Kingston were menaced with attacks from the brigands assembled in French Creek four hundred of whom took possession of Hickory Island.

On the 26th two hundred and fifty brigands moved from the vicinity of Buffalo, with three field pieces, across the ice, in the direction of Point Abino, about thirteen miles from Fort Erie on the Canadian shore, and not far from the Western Locks of the Welland canal. They were pursued by Col. Worth, of the United States Army, and dispersed.

On the 26th ultimo, three or four hundred brigands from Detroit, passed from the State of Michigan to Fighting Island, British territory, with three field pieces, arms, ammunition and provisions. Colonel Maitland, commanding on the western frontier, ordered them to be dislodged, on the following day by two companies of the 32d and 83d Regiments, and a detachment of Artillery, under Captain Glasgow, and two hundred and fifty of the East Kent Militia, under Col. Elliot. This force was commanded by Col. Townshend.—The brigands were soon driven off the Island, leaving part of their arms and provisions, and retired to the American shore, where they opened a fire upon our troops.

The different towns and villages on the frontier of Upper and Lower Canada, are thus constantly exposed to the piratical incursions of the lawless population of the neighbouring States.

The Volunteers and Militia are prepared to receive the invaders in every quarter, and have had frequent opportunities of showing their zeal and vigilance, and attachment to the institutions of the country.

Montreal, March 5, 1838.

Our readers will partake of our heartfelt joy on perusing the following Official Despatches:

[COPY]

Amherstburgh, 25th Feb. 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that agreeably to your instructions, I last night proceeded with an escort of the St. Thomas Volunteer Cavalry to the Petit Cote for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of Fighting Island, then in the possession of the rebels, and to ascertain the practicability of passing troops over the ice for the purpose of dislodging them. Finding that Colonel Elliot, commanding at Sandwich, had returned to his post with the Militia and Volunteers under his command I immediately despatched a Dragoon for the purpose of recalling him, and desiring that he would meet me with all his disposable force for the purpose of co-operating with the regular troops you were so good as to entrust me with from this garrison. The latter, consisting of Captain Browne's company, 32d Regiment, the 83d company under Lieutenant Kelsall, and Captain Glasgow's detachment of the Royal Artillery, with one nine pounder, joined me this morning at about half past six, A. M. The former under Colonels Elliot and Askin, arrived about seven, amounting to between three and four hundred men. I immediately gave instructions for Captain Glasgow to open a fire on the enemy, who were seen in great numbers on the banks of the Island and on the ice: and I have great satisfaction in adding that this practice was attended with the best results, the enemy being much discomposed by the precision and rapidity of the fire.

On concentrating my forces I immediately adopted the resolution of passing the ice at any point that might be found practicable, much doubt existing as to the safety of the passage. We, however, were fortunate in selecting one at which to cross in single files below the Island, the enemy I have reason to believe, supposing such an event impossible.

Captain Browne, with the company of the 32d, leading the way followed by the 83d, the former being the first over, directed to keep the outskirts of the Island, facing the American shore, with a view of intercepting the retreat of the rebels; whilst the latter moved at extended order through the brushwood, flanked and supported by the Militia and Volunteers.

This advance was executed with regularity and order, and I only regret that the enemy did not give us the opportunity of disproving to the American nation and the rebels who have so actively disseminated the libel 'that the Militia of the Upper Province would not fight against them,' as I can safely say I never witnessed more alacrity and zeal displayed than was shown on this occasion by that body, or greater anxiety to encounter their foul aspersers.

The flight of the rebels was most precipitate, leaving behind them one gun which was only discharged once, various arms, rifles, muskets, pistols, swords, and provisions of every kind, together with powder, shot, and other munitions. I beg to observe of the muskets, that they were of the United States Army, and perfectly new, not having been fired, and apparently just taken out of the boxes which were found in their camp. Of the provisions too I must add that they were in many cases of a quality different to what would be furnished for the use of troops, consisting of crackers in barrels, boxes of smoked herrings, &c., and such as would have been contributed by a 'sympathising' public rather than by a commissariat.

The most pleasing & most difficult part of my duty remains to be performed, viz. the calling your attention to the steadiness and general good conduct of the troops employed on this occasion, and the alacrity and zeal evinced by the large body of Volunteers and Militia that responded to my call.

Where every one vied in the discharge of the duties assigned to them it would be invidious in me to particularize—but I must be excused if I mention the zealous co-operation of the following officers commanding corps:—Colonels Elliot and Askin, of the 2d Essex Militia—Capt. Glasgow of the Royal Artillery—Capt. Ermattinger of the St. Thomas Volunteer Cavalry—and Lieut. Colonel Prince who, though not commanding, was conspicuous as a Volunteer; I also beg to call your attention to the alacrity with which the Indians of the neighbourhood turned out to our assistance—it is perhaps worthy of remark that on the Rebels retiring to the American shore, they there formed themselves into platoons and fired several rounds on us, but without effect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. D. TOWNSHEND,
Col. the Hon. John Maitland, commanding 32d Regiment, Amherstburgh.

AMHERSTBURGH, U. C.,
25th February, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that information reached me yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, that a considerable body of piratical rebels, from Detroit, had entered the British territories on this frontier, and taken possession of her Majesty's Island called Fighting Island.

This Island is a long strip of land situated between Sandwich and Amherstburgh, about eight miles from hence; from the best information I could collect, the Rebels there were reported to number from three to five hundred men, well provided with arms, ammunition and provisions; as I was given to understand that reinforcements of men and cannon were expected at the Island and immediately to strengthen their position, and fearing that such would doubtless follow if means were not taken to dislodge them, I determined to lose no time in sending a detachment of troops to drive them off the Island; at three o'clock this morning I despatched to the village opposite that place two companies, one of her Majesty's 32d Regiment, and one do. of the 83d Regiment, accompanied by a nine pounder under the command of Captain Glasgow of the Royal Artillery.

I directed Lieut. Colonel Elliot, commanding the Militia force at Sandwich, to meet this detachment at the village with about 250 of his men; the whole were accordingly assembled, and under the command of Col. Townshend of her Majesty's 24th Regiment, with instructions from me to the above effect, and which I am happy to say has been accomplished, (and the troops have returned to their quarters at 12 this day,) as you will see by the enclosed report directed to me, which, together with my letter, I have to request you will lay before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the Province, as also his Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding.

I trust that this trifling affair will check the progress of the lawless banditti which of late have been the means of much disappointment and annoyance, by keeping the troops on this frontier perpetually in expectation of an attack. The last three nights, I have been obliged to keep the soldiers in readiness to move at a moment's call; last night from reports I received I had every reason to expect that I should have been attacked at Amherstburgh, by a force said to be collected, amounting from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, at Munroe and in that neighborhood; from the creditable sources I derived these accounts, it obliges me to be, I may say in hourly expectation of the advance of the Rebels, but I regret to say that they do no more than repeat those threats, and which will no doubt continue until the ice breaks up, which at present in this neighborhood is firm from the opposite shore all round us. Should they have the temerity to try an attack, I am in every way prepared for them.

There is an important circumstance connected with this affair, which I deem it my duty to notice the individuals dislodged from Fighting Island by the Queen's troops are chiefly American citizens; and further, that the arms in their possession, a few stands of which were captured, are New United States muskets, and marked accordingly; and strange to say! that on the evacuation of the Island by these people, it is a remarkable fact that they were permitted to return to the American shore, when they formed in line and opened a fire from thence on Her Majesty's troops, and this without obstruction on the part of the American Authorities. Whatever may be the professed desire to preserve the neutrality between Great Britain and the United States, or the orders given for enforcing it, my opinion is, that the conduct of the Authorities in this instance partakes more of connivance at the outrages daily practised under their own eyes, than of the smallest effort to prevent those occurrences so much complained of.

Since writing the above, I have ascertained from two United States officers who have waited upon me, that several of the Rebels were severely wounded by the cannon-shot.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient, humble servant.
JOHN MAITLAND, Lieut. Col.
commanding 32d Regt. and
Colonel commanding.
Colonel Foster.
Commanding the Troops in U. C. &c.

For the Missiskoui Standard.
THE FIRE SIDE—No. 65.

Nothing is standing still. Time is on the wing, flying into the abyss of the past, and, though we perceive it not, its effects on us, as well as on all things, are steady and sure. The running stream, by constantly flowing, makes channels in the hardest rocks. In the small river which runs through this village, there are numbers of round, smooth, polished holes, in the hard rocks, over which the water runs, which in some are larger than a five pail kettle, while others are about the size of a teacup. They have, in the course of a long time, been made by the action of small pebbles, kept in perpetual motion, by the running stream. Pour water into a vessel, and it runs around. On the same principle, water running over these hollows, keeps the pebbles in a slow whirling motion, and though inconsiderable as the motion may be, it nevertheless causes a little friction, which, in the course of ages, has produced the effect of wearing the stone. But time affects both our bodies and minds, quicker than it can, with the agency of water and pebbles, affect the rock. The days of our years seldom reach to more than three score and ten. Within these limits the operation of time is wonderful.

On all others around us we perceive the progress which is made from infancy to manhood, and from manhood to the point in a man's life at which he begins visibly to descend the hill of life. From that point, O how rapid is the decline! The beautiful, well formed youth at the age of twenty has passed by our observation, without seeing him again for thirty years or upwards, and then when we saw him, we were astonished at the change which altered him from what he was. In him we saw that the change was great, but were perhaps unconscious, that we were the subjects of a change equally great.

Nothing is standing still. Time is hurrying on one generation after another to the unseen regions of departed spirits. Why allude to a truth so well known? For the plain reason, that, because it is so common, and so well known, it is too much neglected, and forgotten that a solemn preparation for eternity, in the case of every rational being, ought to keep pace with the progress we make in the journey of life.

When we view the constant progress of nature, we ought to learn that, as rational beings, & candidates for an immortal bliss, it is our duty, our privilege and our interest, to improve in religion and virtue, in order that we may arrive at a state of higher bliss. Improvement in religion and virtue is delightful as well as profitable. What are our feelings with regard to the progress of time towards spring after the dreary, gloomy months of winter? Soon we expect to see the earth adorned in a mantle of refreshing green, enlivened and beautified with flowers, in countless numbers, presenting every variety of colour and tint that can please the eye of taste—to behold the dry, shrivelled trees of the forest putting forth their gay, rich foliage after a long winter's death,—and to hear with ecstatic delight, the songsters of the grove, from every hill and vale, joyfully singing the praises of Him, whose power, wisdom and goodness, are continually engaged to renew the season, especially the spring, for the benefit of all that breathe. In the works of Providence, as well as in that of the creation, God is seen. From them we should learn that it is our wisdom to be doers as well as hearers of his word. In his works we may perceive that he is not afar off—for the manifest tokens of his presence are near and we cannot miss them—and in his moral government of the world we have all seen that his watchful eye has been over us for good, both as individuals and as a community, inasmuch as we have hitherto been preserved against the plots and machinations of evil men. Praise the Lord, then, for his wonderful goodness, and never forget his benefits.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, MARCH 13, 1838.

It appears that the rebels, and their friends, the American sympathisers, have been, like hornets, ready to sting, buzzing about the frontiers of the two provinces, from one extremity to the other. As yet they have not been able to shew but the will; the deeds are yet to come. Our friends present to the world a most wonderful spectacle—a government praised by mouth and pen, and at the same time disobeyed, outraged and opposed by deeds—a government attempted to be forced down our throats, which its professed admirers trample in the dirt. The spectacle is amazing. In every direction the public arsenals are robbed of arms, cannon, munitions and equipage of war, and men are armed for hostile purposes, in spite of what they praise as a government. Did any nation upon earth ever present such a spectacle? When the Constitution was adopted our neighbors were civilized, and could have done for a long time without a government. They have, however, in process of time deteriorated, and the constitution and laws, good in books, are found to be ineffectual, when a government is indispensable. Does the constitution of the States, or the government which it has established, now govern the Northern States? Is it not found that the northern parts of several States are entirely without a government? They cannot recommend to us for our adoption that government which they trample under foot. Their conduct is inexplicable... it is insane—the spirit of wild fanaticism. A whip for the slave in one hand, and a gun in the other, to give freedom, or rather licentiousness, to people in the enjoyment of a liberty more rational than they ever knew. Were they possessed of the least particle of honour they would have desisted, because they have hitherto reaped but shame & confusion.

In every attempt they have failed... & such has been the magnanimity & forbearance of our commanders that in no instance have they been pursued across the lines. This forbearance is not the effect of fear. Touch them not on their own territory, and they will have business enough of their own to mind. In nothing have they ever been more distinguished than in the indulgence of a propensity to take part with the rebels & disaffected of all countries. They have never been known to take part with any established Government or regular order. Their treaties are all of a commercial character—none for friendship and mutual defence—but all administering to the pampering of selfishness & cupidity. It would be but a just retribution of Providence if the spirit they have uniformly been endeavoring to foster among other nations, to incite sedition and rebellion, should rear its hideous head, in their own land of good laws. It can obtain arms and ammunition any where, and for any purpose. The dam is broken. The water can now flow. Man cannot stop it. Let them alone.

The Assembly of Upper Canada have come out strong, in a number of Resolutions, and an Address to the Queen, in favor of a re-union of the two Provinces. We think the measure will be accomplished. But, at the same time, they have laid down some conditions, which, much as the Constitutionalists of this province desire the re-union, will not be yielded. The chief part of them, however, are no more than reasonable. Why should the seat of Government be removed to Upper Canada? We know of no reason to render such a removal wise or proper. Reason and good sense, will, we trust, produce a good understanding.

We fervently wish that, in every section of our country, the loyal subjects of the Queen, for the common good, may cast into oblivion useless bickerings and senseless animosities. United, we stand and present a bold front. Our country's good should be our motto and our rule—and petty animosities in every quarter, should, and must be dropped. Our Queen, our Country and our Laws!

In a debate which took place in the United States senate on the 16th January, upon the presentation by Mr. Swift, of the Vermont resolutions for the abolition of Slavery, Mr. Preston very significantly reminded the Vermont Senators of the situation of affairs at their own fire sides.

Mr. President, I do not think that this legislative libel should be recorded on your journals. If nothing else should deter you from polluting the records of the Senate by this foul aspersion of so many citizens and so many states let the Senate reflect that it makes itself a party to the libel by inscribing it upon the journals and perpetuates an account of a large portion of this nation which is altogether untrue; for, sir, I must be permitted to tell you, that there is not one word of truth in this defamation. On the contrary, for honesty and honor, for private and public faith, for morals and religion, for good order, and obedience to the laws, neither this nor any other age or country has surpassed the southern states. There has not been within their borders as much blood and burning, either from servile insurrection or popular frenzy, as disgraced the peaceful city of Boston in one night, and in their whole history, all the irregularities put together have not equalled the frenzy and violence which at this instant tramples down all law, human and divine, along the whole Canadian line of Vermont.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Montreal, 7th March, 1838.

Sir, I am directed by the Lieut. General commanding, to request that you will convey to Col. the hon. R. Jones, to Lieut. Col. BEARDSLEY, and the Volunteers generally, on the Missiskoui Frontier, his thanks for their activity and vigilance in assembling on the first intimation of the approach of the rebels towards that Frontier, and in hastening to the point menaced with attack after they had entered the province.

The 43d and 85th Regiments having been within a few hours march at the time, Col. BOOTH was watching the movements of the rebels, his chief and only object was that they should be attacked by the volunteers in conjunction with the Queen's Troops, and he could not consistently with his orders have permitted you to commence an attack at so short a distance from the Frontier, until the Troops from Henrysville could have advanced against them with some prospect of destroying or capturing the whole rebel force.

I am at the same time to convey to you the Lieut. General's full approbation of the arrangements made by you, and his Excellency feels confident that had your instructions permitted an attack by the volunteers alone, they would have displayed the same gallantry as upon a former occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN EDEN,
Dy. Adjutant General.

(A True Copy)
(Signed) HENRY WARDE,
Major the Royal,
Local Lt. Colonel.

Movements of the Patriots.—We copied day before yesterday an article from the Detroit Advertiser stating that the Patriots had stolen from the S. B. General Brady, 100 barrels of flour belonging to the British government. It now turns out that the flour was owned by a citizen of Detroit.

These self styled 'patriots,' if we can believe the accounts in the western papers, are a complete scourge to the country, yet we are called upon to extol their heroism! and devotion to the cause of liberty! or be denounced as wanting in American feeling. —N. Y. Enq.

The regular troops, suddenly detached hence on the evening of the 14th, reached Detroit in five days, where, we understand, their arrival was most timely, being only a few hours after the general commanding in that quarter had been under the necessity of disbanding—with the honorable exception of the Brady Guards—the Michigan militia, they having manifested a disposition rather to favor a violation than enforce the laws. The regular force and faithful volunteers now under the command of Gen. Brady, are sufficient for all purposes. —Buffalo Com.

Letters from Washington of the 22d February, in the New York papers, give very little hope of the speedy passing of the Canada frontier bill which had been more than a month before the House, as passed by the Senate. One of the members, a Mr. Robertson, stated 'there was no hurry about the passage of his bill. The crisis had passed. This was the day when the great movement was to be made against Canada!' Letters from Washington of the 21st, stated the same thing in regard to the contemplated movement. We suspect Mr. Robertson was well informed, for the movement against Kingston and the vicinity did take place about the 22d, and the Brigands were preparing for a movement at Sandusky and the Detroit frontiers a few days before the 22d. It appears also that there was a movement on the Lake Champlain frontier about the same time, and if our Montreal correspondence of this day is correct, a force is actually assembled on Hog Island on the Peninsula at the entrance of Missiskoui Bay.

We have every possible respect for the Representatives of the American people, but it is probable that in so numerous a body there may be members who have an understanding with the Brigands who are endeavoring to rob and plunder the inhabitants of the Canadas, at the risk of involving the United States and Great Britain in a war. We readily absolve the Government from any such disgraceful proceeding. The law asked for by the President to give him additional powers, was promptly passed in the Senate, where the Administration has a decided majority; but in the House of Representatives, where parties are so equally divided, every difficulty is thrown in the way; by many, no doubt, from motives of hostility to the Administration.

Be that as it may, the House of Representatives must be taken as a sample of the people of the United States. If they are to become parties to the scandalous conduct of the frontier inhabitants towards their neighbors of the British Provinces,—they countenance a 'War in Disguise' against the British nation, the whole people will have to answer for it. They overrate their strength, if they think that the 'great movement' will make any impression on the Canadas. There are now more men armed, trained and provided for war, in the Lower Provinces, than in all the twenty-six States of the North American Union.

GLORIOUS ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER:—THE BRIGANDS DRIVEN FROM POINT PELLE ISLAND.

(OFFICIAL) EXTRACTS.
Amherstburgh, Upper Canada,
March 4, 1838.

Sir,—Early in the week, I received information from different quarters that Point Pele Island had been taken possession of by the Patriots from Sandusky Bay; this Island is of considerable magnitude, being from seven to nine miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; it is situated in Lake Erie, about 40 miles from Amherstburgh, and 20 miles from the shore. I sent three or four local officers to ascertain the fact of their being there; they went close to the shore, and were fired upon; this, together with the circumstance of several people who had gone over to the Island to look after their property, and who were detained by the Patriots, confirmed me that the report was true. I, therefore, on Thursday afternoon dispatched Capt. Glasgow of the R. Artillery to inspect the strength of the ice, and report his opinion to me as to the practicability of moving guns and troops to that place; he returned the following day at 12 o'clock, and reported that the ice was practicable and strong enough to pass. I therefore determined without loss of time to attack them by daybreak the following morning; accordingly, with two guns, (six pounders) the four companies of the 32d Regiment, one company of the 83d Regiment, a small detachment of 30 belonging to the Sandwich Troop of cavalry and St. Thomas Troop of cavalry, one company of the Essex Volunteer Militia, and a small party of Indians, moved that evening under my own immediate command eighteen miles along the Lake shore, where I halted for some time to rest the horses, and at 2 o'clock in the morning commenced my

march on the Lake ice, arriving at the Island just at break of day.

I had previously arranged my plan of attack, which was as follows:—I directed Capt. Browne, with the first and second companies of the 32d Regiment, to proceed round to the south end of the Island, and take up a position on the ice to intercept any attempt at escape by that direction; he was accompanied by a detachment of about 25 men of the Sandwich and St. Thomas cavalry. Having made this arrangement, I landed myself with the remainder of the force and the two guns, at the north end, the rebels fled on my approach, and escaped into the wood. I was now informed by some of the loyalists who had been made prisoners by the patriots on the Island, that they were in force to the amount of about 500. The troops moved on in extended order, and pursued them through the Island; but as the wood was thick, and the snow extremely deep and heavy, the men were much retarded in their progress.

The rebels finding themselves hemmed in on every side moved out at the south end of the Island... the only place by which they could escape to the American shore, and advanced in line upwards of 300 men, well armed & organized, upon Capt. Browne's detachment, where they met with the greatest resistance, a brisk fire being kept up on both sides for some time, and several of Capt. Browne's detachment having fallen, he determined to charge them, which he did, and forced them back, (to the wood where they retreated in great confusion) at the point of the bayonet. I particularly beg to recommend this circumstance to the notice of his Excellency the Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

On the road inside of the wood, the rebels had a number of sleighs, by which means they succeeded in carrying away about 40 of their wounded men, the others succeeded in escaping at the southernmost point of the Island, and got over to the American coast leaving killed on the spot their Commanding Officer, a Col. Bradley, a Major Hendley, and Captains Van Rensselaer & McKenon, and seven others; some prisoners were taken several of whom were severely wounded.

I regret to say that the taking of this Island has not been gained without considerable loss on our part, and I have to request that you will report for his Excellency's information, that 30 soldiers of the 32d Regiment fell in this affair, two of whom were killed, the others, some dangerously some severely, wounded. I sincerely regret the loss of so many brave soldiers, and feel it the more when I reflect, they did not fall before an honorable enemy, but under the fire of a desperate gang of murderers and marauders. A list of the killed and wounded I have honour herewith to enclose.

Having scoured the woods, and satisfied myself that the Island was cleared, I reformed the troops, and about 5 o'clock in the evening proceeded back, and the soldiers returned to their quarters at Amherstburgh that night.

When you take a view of the circumstances of this affair, I need hardly detail to you the arduous duties the soldiers have had to perform, from the time they left this until they returned; travelling as they did, forty miles in an excessively cold night, twenty of which were across the Lake; accomplishing the object I had in view, namely, liberating the loyal people detained on the Island, gained possession of the place, restoring it to the proprietors, defeating with considerable loss the enemy, and returning again to their barracks within thirty hours.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAITLAND,
Lt. Col. Cam's 32d Regt. and Col. Com'g
Western Frontier.
Col. Foster, Com'g Forces in Upper Canada,
&c. &c. &c.

Notice.

MR. GEORGE S. HENSHAW, Advocate, having resumed his Profession, has taken an office, next door above Mr. FRANCIS DUCLOS, McGill Street, where all business entrusted to him will be punctually attended to; and all monies collected by him on account of his clients, paid over without delay.

Montreal, February 26 1838. 46—4w

Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by
W. W. SMITH.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters; these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of
OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.
Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

CONSERVATIVE SONG.

From Blackwood's Magazine.
'Tis the voice of our country from centre to shore.
It calls on each Briton to slumber no more;
It bids us arise ere our birthright be gone,
And rally like men round the altar and throne.

The God of that altar, thro' tumult and war,
Ever beam'd upon England his bright leading star;
Ever pour'd on our father His blessing divine,
And ne'er shall his children prove false to his shrine.

Round the throne of our monarchs for ages have stood,
Saints, heroes and sages, the great and the good;
No foe from without dared its ramparts to win,
And it shall not be cankered by traitors within.

Too long, oh! too long has a faction held sway,
That piecemeal would dribble old England away;
That would take from her King and her nobles their own,
And cover with insult the altar and throne.

But it shall not avail them: the voice has gone forth,
It rings through the empire, east, west, south and north;
For Britain, uprised and indignant, at length
Now bares, like a giant, the arm of his strength.

Here we stand for Old England, her rights and her laws,
'Tis the cause of our country—God prosper that cause;
Unimpaired to our children those rights shall descend,
We will live to preserve them, or die to defend.

To YOUNG MEN... There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that though unseen, he illumines his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasms of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin, the atheist, who says not only in his heart, but with his lips, 'there is no God!' controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength, but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self balanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awake it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin: it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then! let truth be the lady of thy love... defend her... *Southern Rose.*

CONGREVE ROCKETS.—The following description will convey to our readers as much as it is known, even to the persons who are employed to make use of this wondrous, and destructive instrument in service. The rocket is a cylinder of hammered iron, differing not in shape or proportion from the paper rocket used in innocent fireworks; it is also furnished with a stick as those are, and fired the same way. The difference, and the secret, and whatever it may be, is in the composition, which, though it appears like an ordinary gunpowder paste, is of so firm a consistence as to equal in hardness the iron which surrounds it. The diameter of the largest rocket hitherto used in a bombardment was 8 inches, of the smallest used in field service, something less than 3; in all cases the length of the cylinder is 3 times its diameter. The flight of rockets, too, varies between 4,000 and 1,500 yards, in proportion to their size. Those intended for a bombardment are usually armed with shell, containing 20 pounds of powder in a strong iron case of combustible matter, whose violence is inextinguishable. For field service, they are either armed with shells, or the top of the rocket is formed into a little mortar, which may be made to discharge, at any period of its flight, from 50 to 200 musket balls. Three field rockets may be easily carried by an infantry soldier, and they need no other apparatus for firing them, than such as may be made by six muskets and a halbert, should not a bank or a wall present a more convenient stand. No rocket of more than 800 pounds has yet been used, even in bombardment, but some time ago, Sir Wm. Congreve, the inventor proposed the use of rockets, exceeding a ton in weight; these were to carry each several barrels of gunpowder in a massive case of steel; where they struck, the impetus of their prodigious weight would force them indifferently through earth and mason work; thus heaving into the very centre of the enemy's fortification a mine whose explosion would leave but little trace of the curtain, tower, or bastion, on which it should alight. We have learnt that several hundred on this enormous scale were taken on board Lord Exmouth's fleet to be used against Algiers.

Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lallane, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.

Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottom.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor
Horace Wells, Henryville.
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Turlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, Jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3—281f J. C. S. W.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD, V2 11—1
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836.

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

1. On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.

2. On the connection between local circumstances and national character.

3. On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.

4. On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.

5. On the ichthyology of the Canadas.

6. On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.

7. On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, uses and mercantile value.

8. On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed, to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.
Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book

Manufacturer,
St. Albans,
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

LEAVES St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue),

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing,

Five pence per yard, cash down;

six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down;

seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

F. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Feats of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, has been adopted by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books which we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and which it is in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge. No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain—

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from the world of letters, of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars for clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE.

46, Carpenter st. Philadelphia

Caution!

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since Eliza Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELLEN P. JACKSON,
JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES R. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in UPPER CANADA where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in